BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1814. [NUMBER 1276.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

Will sell,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday next, the 21st Inst.

THE Furniture and other Effects of JAMES BORTHWICK Esq.; amogst which is a small tho' choice collection of Books.

Catalogues will be circulated prior to the day of Sale.

Bombay, 16th November 1814.

Advertisement.

BOYCE, KEMPT & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few Pipes of fine Old London Particular Madeira, at 900 Rupees per Pipe.

Bombay, 16th November, 1814.

Advertisement.

MAJOR WILLIAM IMLACK, Commanding the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry having agreeable to the Articles of War, taken charge of the effects in camp of the late Lieut. TANNER, has remitted the balance of his Estate after paying Regimental debts, servants, &c. &c. Amounting to Rs. 739. 1. to the Sub-treasurer, Bombay.

Bombay, 16th November 1814.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIDE,

In the Goods of CHARLES MELLINGCHAMP late a Major in the Honourable East India Company's Battalion, of Invalids on the Bombay Establishment deceased.

Administration in the above Goods having been granted by the Honourable the COURT of the RECORDER of Bombay, to MESSRS. WILLIAM BOYCE, RODNEY GAVIN KEMPT, and BURJORJEE NANABHOY of Bombay Merchants, carrying on trade and business under the name and firm of *Boyce, Kempt and Co.* the Creditors of the deceased, all Persons indebted to the Estate or having claims thereon are requested to make the same known to the Administrators without delay.

T. W. BROWNE,

PROCTOR.

Bombay, 16th November 1814.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of BOYE RUTIONBOYE Widow, late of Bombay deceased, having been committed by the Honourable the COURT of the RECORDER of Bombay, to BURJORJEE NANABHOY of Bombay Parsee Merchant, the Sole EXECUTOR therein named, all Persons indebted to the said Estate or having claims thereon are hereby required to make the same known to the EXECUTOR above named or to his Proctor without delay.

T. W. BROWNE,

PROCTOR.

Bombay, 16th November 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT

GOVIND BABOOJEE

Of Bombay Purvoe,

HAVING purchased from WITTOBA WISSWANATHJEE the Brother and representative of the late VENCA WISSWANATHJEE, an upper roomed messuage, tenement or dwelling House, and a piece or parcel of Ground thereunto belonging, containing six hundred square Yards, situate lying and being without the town walls of BOMBAY, in *Pallow Street*, in an Oart called *Ranowdy*, near the Oart of the late WISSWANATH WITTOJEE, any person having claim to or mortgage on the same must apply to MR. HUNGERFORD SOLICITOR for the said GOVIND BABOOJEE, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the same will not be admitted.

The ⌊ mark of

GOVINDJEE BABOOJEE.

Bombay, 9th November, 1814.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS day at 2 o'Clock under the TAMARINE TREE several Arab Horses.

Bombay, 16th November 1814.

NEW CHARTER

FOR SALE,

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

A few remaining Copies.

OF THE

Company's New Charter.

PRICE;—7 RUPEES EACH.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, November 16th 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, NOVEMBER 9, 1814.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Assistent Surgeon Gerand attached to the Cambay Residency do proceed to Kaira, and place himself under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Northern Division of Guzerat.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,

AND NAVL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—November 13th, Ship Julia, Captain R. W. Davis, from Bengal.

Ditto.—14th, Ship Perseverance, Captain W. Cleland, from Bengal.

Ditto.—Ship William Petrie, Captain Thomas William, from Bengal.

Ditto.—Hon'ble Company's Ship Indus, Captain George Weltden, from London.

Ditto.—Hon'ble Company's Timber ship Ernaud Lieutenant H. Hardy, from Calicut.

SAILED.—10th, Ship Cornwallis, Captain Robert Graham, to Calcutta.

A LIST OF PASSENGERS PER THE LORD CASTLEREAGH.

Capt. and Mrs. Snook Honourable Company's Marine.
Lieutenant Stodt Ditto, ditto.
Major Bentley Engineers.
Lieut. W. P. Kempe Bombay European Regt.
Lieut. Gillum 3d Regt. Bombay Native Infantry.
Dr. Dick His Majesty's 65th Regiment.
Captain Jenkins Country Service.
Mr. and Mrs. Wallace.

CHILDREN.

2 Miss Goodriges.
1—— Cameron.
1—— Kempe.
1 Master Lloyd.
1—— Lugrin.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—On Monday the 14th Instant, Thomas Day Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—At Bath, Major Thoma Macan, late of the Bengal Army, to Mrs. Oldford.

DEATHS.—At Bath, William Sheppard, Esq. aged 79.

At Middle Deal, in the 65 year of his age, John Cannon, Esq.

In London, much and sincerely regretted by his numerous relatives and friends, Robert Smith, Esq. late of Tobago, and Speaker of the Hon. House of Assembly.

In the late action before Toulouse, Major James Harrison Baker, of the 34th Regiment of Foot.

NOTE TO A CORRESPONDENT.

☞*We have received the promised letter from* Grimalkin *descriptive of the Old and young Cats which Bombay could spare for the service of the Province of Katty war; and regret exceedingly that we are unable to give it publicity. The characters are too ably drawn and too pointed and personal not to be mistaken. However much therefore we should feel gratified by a continuance of* Grimalkin's *favors, we must be allowed to exercise a discretion in the use of them; a privilege we are well convinced he will not, on reflection, regret our having assumed on the present occasion.*

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1814.

WE have the satisfaction of announcing the safe arrival of the Indus, Captain George Weltden —She made this port Monday evening, having left England on the 8th of June, and Madeira on the 10th July. The following is the list of the passengers she has brought.

Mrs. D. Johnson.
Mrs. D. Allardyce.
Miss Cath. Johnson.
Miss Anna Johnson.
Miss Mary Boye.
Miss Frances Cracroft.
Miss Cath. Llewellin.
The Revd. Arch-deacon Barnes.
Jas. Allardyce Esq. Surgeon H. M. 34th Regiment.
Lieut. Wm. O Reilly Madras N. I.
Mr. Frances Sheppie Assist. Surgeon.
Mr. S. J. C. Paul, } Cadets.
Mr. Bernard Mc. Mahon, } Cadets.
Mr. J. A. Crosby, } Cadets.
Mr. Wm. Broadwood, } Volunteers for the Bombay Marine.
Mr. T. Gosley, } Volunteers for the Bombay Marine.
Mr. Henry Dyson, } Volunteers for the Bombay Marine.
Mr. Richard Lloyd, } Volunteers for the Bombay Marine.
Mr. W. L. Clements, } Volunteers for the Bombay Marine.
Serjeant John Kelly, } Returning to their duty.
Conductor Wm. Williams, } Returning to their duty.

The Indus parted company with the Tigris, on the 7th of September, 23 degrees westward of the Cape.

Our regular series of papers we regret to say have not reached us as yet, they being as we imagine on board the Tigris. The great kindness of two of our friends has however in some degree supplied the deficiency by enabling us to present our readers with extracts taken from English papers of so late a date as the 9th and 10th of June.

The Cornwallis and her convoy reached Home on the 28th of May.

It must grieve every one, wishing well to his country to be informed that the House of Commons has again be appealed to by the Princess of Wales—The appeal was occasioned as we understand by the Queens refusing to receive her Royal Highness at her drawing room. The young Princess we are told espouses the cause of her mother, and when her Royal Father struck out, as we are informed he did, her mothers's name, from the list of the party intended to be invited at the great civic feast she expressed great indignation.

Canada we have heard is in a state of much ferment, but we forbear to state all that has reached us on that head least we might be in error.

Lord Auckland, and, Sir Nash Grose are dead.

Lord Minto is dead; he died we believe on the 20th of June.

We have reason to think that a frigate left England, in Auguſt, with a Commander in Chief for this Presidrncy on board.

On the 3d of June the Lord Lieut. of Ireland issued a proclamation declaring the Catholic Board to be contrary to law.

Lord Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh have been made Knights of the Garter.

Lord Cochrane is to ſtand in the Pillory, and Mr. Butt is heavily fined and to be imprisoned for two years. Mr. Cochrane Johnſtone has absconded.

The 3 per cent's reduced were at 69 on the 10th June and the consols, for account, at 71.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 20, 1814.

By letters of the 8th inſtant, from Cawnpore, we have the satisfaction to learn, that His Excellency the Governor General reached that ſtation on that day. His Lordſhip, Lady Loudon and family, alighted at the house of Mr. Grant, the Collector of Cuſtoms. His Highneſs the Nabob of Oude left Lucknow on the 7th, for the purpose of giving the Governor General the meeting at Cawnpore, and accompanying him to his own capital.

Engliſh Extracts.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—3D JUNE:

The Speaker thought it his duty to acquaint the House, that since he had come to his place, he had received a letter from her Royal Higness the Princess of Wales, which with the leave of the House, he would read.

The Speaker then read as follows:—

"CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3d JUNE, 1814.

"The Princess of Wales desires Mr. Speaker will inform the House of Commons, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been advised to take such steps as have prevented her from appearing at Court, and to declare his Royal Highnes's fixed and unalterable determination never to meet the Princess of Wales upon any occasion, either in public or private.

"The proceedings of 1806 and 1807, and last year are in the recollection of the House, as well as the ample and unqualified vindication of the Princess's conduct to which those proceedings led.

"It is impossible for the Princess of Wales to conceal from herself the intention of the advice which has now been given to the Prince Regent, and the probability that there are ultimate objects in view, pregnant with danger to the security of the succession, and the domestic peace of the realm.

"Under these circumſtances, even if the Princess's duty towards herself could suffer her to remain silent, her sense of what is due to her daughter, and to the higheſt intereſt of the Country, compels her to make this communication to the House of Commons.

"The Princeſs of Wales encloſes Copies of the Correspondence, which has paſsed, and which ſhe requeſts Mr. Speaker will communicate to the House."

The incloſure was a Copy of the letter from the Princeſs of Wales to the Prince Regent; from the Queen to the Princeſs of Wales, and the reply of the Princeſs, together with the subsequent notes between her Majeſty and the Princeſs of Wales, the whole, as they appeared in the Morning Poſt of Tuesday and Thursday laſt.—[These were read by the Clerk.]

Mr. Methuen and Mr. Bathurſt then roſe at the ſame time. Mr. Methuen was loudly called for from the Opposition Benches, but Mr. Bathurſt continued on his legs. A loud cry of *Chair, Chair*, ſucceeded. The Speaker then interfered.

Mr. Bathurſt ſaid, he roſe to make an arrangement relating to ſome Orders of the Day.

Mr. Whitbread ſaid, that the Honourable Member for Wiltſhire (Mr. Methuen) was clearly in poſſeſſion of the Houſe, and had been pointed to by the Speaker before the Right Hon. Gentleman had riſen.

Mr. Methuen was then about to begin his ſpeech, when a Member (we believe Mr. Lygon) moved the Standing Order for the exclusion of ſtrangers, and the Gallery was immediately cleared.

After strangers were excluded, we underſtood that Mr. Methuen, prefacing his motion by a ſhort speech on the peculiarly heard and delicate situation of the Princeſs of Wales, moved "that an humble addreſs be preſented to the Prince Regent, entreating that he would be pleaſed to communicate to the Houſe the names of the perſons who had adviſed his Royal Highneſs to take thoſe meaſures which had led to the exclusion of the Princeſs of Wales from her Majeſty's Drawing Room."

The motion being ſeconded by a Member whoſe name we could not learn:

Mr. Whitbread made an animated speech, in which he pointedly descanted on the peculiar hardship of the situation of the Princess of Wales, and reprobated the indignities which were offered to her Royal Highness in terms so strong, that we do not feel justified in reporting them from verbal information. He concluded, as we were informed, with giving his decided support to the motion.—He was followed by.

Mr. Ponsonby who could not support the motion in its present shape, which he deemed quite unparliamentary; but he hoped, if it were withdrawn, that the best effects might follow with reſpect to the adoption of amicable arrangements.

Mr. Wynne and Mr. W. S. Wortley coincided with Mr. Ponsonby in thoſe sentiments.

Mr. Tierney was of opinion that the subject was one of such extreme delicacy, that it would be highly improper for the House to obtrude its interposition in any way, if this could by any means be avoided. He therefore earnestly recommended his Majeſty's Miniſters to offer such advice as might, at leaſt, lead to the reception of the Princess of Wales at the next and future Drawing-rooms.

Mr. Methuen, after a few words, conſented to withdraw his motion.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and at eight o'clock the House adjourned till Monday.

(Bombay Courier.)

LETTER FROM A LADY IN PARIS TO HER FRIEND IN LONDON.

PARIS, MAY 18—I take the earlieſt opportunity of writing to you, to give you a little information reſpecting the manners and faſhions of this people, with whom we have had so little intercourse for the laſt ten years. We arrived here juſt in time to witness the entrance of the good Louis XVIII. but as the London Newspapers have doubtleſs given a description of this, I ſhall say nothing farther than that we were much gratified by the unanimous acclamations of joy with which he was received What muſt forcibly ſtrike every beholder, and particularly a female, on their landing in France, is the great difference in the ladies manner of dressing here and in England. Their bonnets, in particular, are hideous, though they are so accuſtomed to them that they think ours equally so; indeed the whole of their attire is ſtiff and unbecoming. It is the faſhion here to wear every think *a la Chinoiſe*, the hair dressed *a la Chinoiſe*, the gowns are made *a la Chinoiſe*, and, in truth, they greatly resemble those we see worn by the figures on China cups and saucers; the backs of these morning gowns are extremely full and wide, and the waiſts as ſhort as they can possibly be made, which is ſhorter I think than ever they were made in England; the ſleeves very full, and confined at the wriſt with a band and hutton.

The ladies here cover themselves much more than in England; their gowns are much fuller; and they are never seen in the open air without being wrapped in a large ſhawl, let the weather be ever so warm. Some years ago they wore such thin cloathing that many Parisian *elegantes* loſt their lives in consequence: they have now, it seems, ran into the other extreme, for the youngeſt are now as warmly clothed, when they are not in full dress, as their grandmothers. These ſhawls, which are so universal, are India and an imitation (of their own manufacture), which is certainly the beſt I have seen: I think better than ours, as they are of worſted, and the colour, and workmanſhip extremely good; they are square, with a deep border on one side, and a very narrow one round the other three; they are worn folded across like a half square, with the broad border on one side, and the narrow on the other: they are on this account called *ſhawl boiteux*; the price of these ſhawls are from one hundred franks, and upwards. Black veils, which are so much worn in England, are not seen here; white net veils are pretty general; they are tied ronnd the bonnet as formerly. The moſt prevalent ornaments in jewellery are cut coral necklaces and crosses: I greatly prefer the plain, as I think the cutting gives them the appearance of glass beads. Small watches are universally worn round the neck, suspended by a Maltese chain; some are gold, but the greater-part are enamel, ornamented with pearls; the price of these are from 5 to 7 or 8 Louis. Luxury is at such a pitch here, that even chamber maids have their jewellery, and wear rings and watches, like their miſtresses. A profusion of needle work is worn at present, and but little lace. Petticoats are trimmed with flounces of scoloped needle work; and also the gown which rises about three or four inches above the petticoat. The ruffs are composed of four frills of worked muslin or leno, scoloped at the edge; the deepeſt frill hangs down on the neck about a quater of a yard, the other three are progressively narrower. These are extremely becoming and pretty, and I have no doubt will be introduced in our country. Rings are much worn; the ladies in general have very pretty white hands, and in truth they take great care of them; small brilliants, and rings of various coloured ſtones; the initial of each ſtone forming the letters of a name are considered faſhionable at present. Silk *redingotes* are much worn, and even cloth ones I have seen, when the days have been rather cold. So much for the present faſhions, which, it is said, will speedily undergo a great change. Laſt Saturday a Mass was said at the church of Notre Dame, to the memory of Louis XVI.; it was attended by the King, the Duchess d'Angouleme, the Count d'Artois, and all the Nobility. Yesterday the Royal Family visited the Opera, and I ſhall conclude my epiſtle by a description of the Duchess of Angouleme's dress:—White satin petticoat, flounce of gossamer net, edged with satin trimming: ſhort gossamer net gown, low in the back, and trimed with several rows of scoloped lace; pearls twiſted through the hair, pearl comb, and one row of very fine pearls round the head; full ſleeves of net, faſtened with white satin ribband, satin tops, and deep ruffles of lace bracelets, conſiſting of six rows of pearls; white ſhoes and gloves. The Duchess is a very fine woman, and a great favourite with the people.

About two o'clock, (June 9,) the veteran Blucher called at the Admiralty-Office, accompanied by Col. Lowe, and two of the Marſhal's Aides-de-Camp, to leave his cards for Viscount Melville, and the other Lords of the Admiralty; and directly drove off among hundreds of spectators, loudly huzzaing, to the Secretary of State's Office, in Downing ſtreet. As soon as the Lords Commissioners were made acquainted of the circumſtance, a polite invitation was sent after the Marſhal, and he returned in a ſhort time to view the interior of the building. On alighting from his carriage, he was received by Lords Melville, moſt of the members of the Board, who were present, and Mr. Croker, and conducted into the Board Room, with which he appeared extremely pleased. The Hero then examined the telegraph, the whole of the machinery of which was explained to him. The view from thence to the caſt over the river Thames, and to the south and weſt over St. James's Park, and into Kent and Surry, is particularly ſtriking; and, together with the immense concourse of spectators parading the streets, attracted the attention of the Marſhal in a great degree; and he observed to Colonel Lowe, in German, that "there was no such place as London in the world." After viewing several official apartments, he returned to his carriage, attended by Lord Melville, &c. The numbers he had collected to see him so filled the court-yard, that some minutes elapsed before the carriage could get into the street, every one being eager to ſhake him by the hand, which he did with all that could reach the coach window. His only attendant was a Prussian footman.

The Opera-house, yesterday evening was crowded at an early hour in expectation of seeing some of the illustrious Foreigners, whose presence so greatly enlivens the capital. During the early part of the performance only a few officers, attached to the suites of the Allied Sovereigns, were to be remarked; toward the middle of the second act a strong sensation was produced by the entrance of a large party among whom the veteran Blucher was immediately distinguished. The hero handed in the Duchess of York, and no sooner did he reach the front of the box than the house rang with applause; the performance was suspended, or proceeded without the leaſt observation, whilst the clapping and shouts of Bravo, Blucher! were continued without intermission for near a quarter of an hour. To all this the veteran Hero replied with cordial smiles and bowr. Among the illustrious personages who accompanied him, we noticed the Prince Royal of Prussia, his brother Prince William, the Princes of Orange and Mecklenburg. Generals Von York and Bulow, Sir Charles Stewart, &c. &c. At the end of the Opera the house called for *God save the King*, which was sung by all the performers. Grassini and Tramezzani alternately leading the verses of the song. The latter, in particular, gave the words with a force and expression which went home to the feelings of the whole audience. A repetition of the song was loudly called for; and Marshal Blucher, who seemed to sympathise most fully with his English friends on the occasion, joined in the encore. Besides the numerous orders which this admired hero usually wears, he had suspended on his breast a medallion, set in diamonds, which we underſtood to be the same that he received from the hands of the Prince Regent.

THE THREE COURTS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA; THE KING OF PRUSSIA; AND THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Emperor of Russia has accepted of the Duke of Cumberland's apartments in St. James's Palace, for the purpose of State business; but his Imperial Majeſty continues his residence at Pulteney Hotel.

Yeſterday at one o'Clock, the Emperor was pleased to appoint for holding a court or levee at Cumberland house. A few minutes after one the Emperor, dressed in green regimentals, attended by the Earl of Yarmouth, as Chamberlain, and his numerous suite, arrived in five of the Prince Regent's carriages, escorted by a party of dragoon guards, or Queen's bays; a guard of honour, and the band in their state uniform, attended in the court-yard. The Emperor was received at the door of Cumberland-house by Colonel Thornton, with whom the Emperor conversed very condescendingly for some time. His Imperial Majeſty was then conducted to the State apartments on the firſt floor, into which all the foreigners were uſhered; the Engliſh visitors were ſhewn into the dining-room on the ground floor.

At half-past one the Prince Regent arrived. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duke of York and Lord Caſtlereagh, escorted by the Royal Horse Guards; his arrival was announced by sound of trumpet, and the band of the Guards of Honour playing "God save the King." The Prince was received by the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Cabinet Miniſters, the Great Officers of State and House hold, those who have returned to England after filling high diplomatic situations abroad, together with the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge. The Prince Regent was in a Field Marſhal's uniform wearing, the orders of the Garter and St. Andrew; he was met after he had ascended the firſt flight of ſtairs by the Emperor, who received him as his visitor, and conducted him to his state apartment, when the Court commenced, and they were all formally presented to the Emperor by his Chamberlain and Count Lieven.

There were present:

Count Orloff, Prince Borskie, Count Woronzow, the Spaniſh Ambassador, General Platoff, Count Borclay De Tolly, the Sardinian Ambassador,, Earl Cholmondeley, General Abittoff, Count Munſter, Baron Hardenberg, Count Radzivil, Mr. Rist Major, Duke of Wurtemberg's Miniſter, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis of Winchester, Count de Kielmonsegge, the Hessian Miniſter, Mr. Newman, Earl Bathurſt, Mr. Bragge Bathurst, Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Burke the Danish Anbassador, Mr. Fagel, the Dutch Ambessader, the Prince of Wurtemberg, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Bavarian Ambassador, Priece Shonvakoff, Gen. Bereſtein, the Prince Caſteleicala, Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, Viscount Cathcart, Prince Stahremberg, Mr. Duval, Mr. Vansittart, the Auſtrian Ambassador, Viscount Joselyn, the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Sidmouth, Earl of Buckinghamſhire, Prince Metternich, the Russian Ambassador, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Earl of Macclesfield, Duke of Montrose, &c.

Admiral Sir. James Saumarez was introduced to the Emperor by special appointment by Count Lieven.

The Court continued above half an hour. The Emperor conducted the Prince Regent to the door; and afterwards continued in conversation with Sir Charles Stewart for some time. His Majeſty and his suite then returned to the Pulteney Hotel.

The Prince Regent was followed by a numerous assemblage of his own subjects and of foreigners, with the veteran General Platoff at their head, walking in grand procession in the midst of loud cheering and acclamations of the people, from Cumberland-house to Clarence-house, the residence of the King of Prussia. The populace frequently broke the line of the Guards to shake hands with General Platoff. The band continued playing till the procession had left the Court yard.

The King of Prussia's Levee was attended by all the above distinguished characters, except the Emperor of Russia and his suite, but with the addition of Marshal Blucher, wearing the Blue Ribbon and the Medallion with which the Prince Regent invested him, also a Prussian Order. The venerable warrior was received with extacy by the populace.

The Prince Regent and company were received by his Majeſty's Aide-de-Camp, Baron Broughwicke, and Lord Charles Bentinck, as Chamberlain.

The King of Prussia was accompanied by his Sons, his Brothers, his Nephew and Cousin, and his numerous suite. The Levee closed at a quarter before 3.

The Emperor of Russia, and nearly the whole of the foreigners, were without powder at both the Levees.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.—At 5 o'clock her Majeſty held a Court at the Queen's Palace. At half-past 5, the approach of the Emperor to the Palace was announced by great crowds running across the Green-Park towards the Palace. His Majeſty was escorted by a party of the Bays, or 21 Dragoons. He rode in the Prince Regent's state chariot, drawn by two white Hanoverian horses, and was dressed in a scarlet uniform, with silver lace and epaulets. His Majeſty was accompanied by the Duchess of Oldenburg. In another carriage were Prince Gagarin, the Earl of Yarmouth, &c. The Emperor being introduced to the Queen, her Majeſty expressed her high gratification and honour at receiving the Emperor at her Palace; and the Emperor, in reply, expressed his feelings at the flattering manner in which he had been received in England.

The Prince Radzivil and Prince Metternich were next introduced to her Majeſty.

Her Majeſty was accompanied by Princesses Augusta and Mary, the Duchess of York, the Princess Charlotte, the Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, &c.

At half-paſt six, the King of Prussia, accompanied by his family and suite, arrived in state, at Buckingham House, attended by Lord C. Bentinck, &c. They were received moſt kindly by Her Majeſty.

At seven o'clock the Queen's court closed; after which her Majeſty and the Princesses went to Carlton house, to meet a royal party at dinner, conſiſting of the Emperor of Russia, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, the King of Prussia, his two sons, his two brothers, his nephew, his cousin. Prinace Radzivil, the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, the Prince Royal of Bavaria, Prince of Orange, Prince of Oldenburg, the

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Duke and Duchess of York, the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, Princess Charlotte, Prince Charles of Mecklenberg, the Princess Sophia of Glocester.

After the Emperor had been introduced to the Queen, he went to Warwick-house, the residence of the Princess Charlotte.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

We understand that these Illustrious Personages do not intend to prolong their stay in this metropolis beyond ten days. The Emperor Alexander proposes to leave London by the Northern road, and go to Edinburgh. His Imperial Majesty will thus have an opportunity, from the distance between the English and Scottish capitals, of seeing a great part of the interior of the kingdom. In that case he will embark for St. Petersburgh at Leith, whither he is to be accompanied from town by the Prince Regent.

A Chapter of the Garter will be holden to-day at Carlton house, for the purpose of investing the King of Prussia with its insignia.

Considering that circumstances induce their Majesties to stop here for a shorter time than was expected, they are taking every means of examining what is most interesting in London. Yesterday morning, at the early hour of seven, the Emperor Alexander and his sister the Duchess of Oldenburgh went to Hydepark and Kensington-gardens. In the Park they stopped awhile to observe the drilling of recruits. They returned to the Pulteney, Hotel and breakfasted; after which they drove to Westminister Abbey, and viewed with attention that venerable repository, within whose sacred walls are contained the ashes and monuments of the illustrious dead; of our Henrys and Edwards, and Elizabeths; and of those who have been the most eminent in virtue, the most exalted in genius, the most excellent in patriotism, or the most splendid in the military and naval services of the country: they were attended by the Dean.

It has been supposed that the private entry of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia into London was at the desire of the Prince Regent. This is contradicted. It is affirmed, that it was his Royal Highness's wish that it should have been public, in which case he would have gone out to receive them in their approach to London: but their Majesties declined a public entrance altogether. It is added, that when they arrived in London, it was his Royal Highness's intention to have proceeded in state, with Lord Castlereagh; to visit the Emperor and King. Every preparation had been made, but the King of Prussia came unexpectedly to Carlton house; and whilst his Majesty was there the Emperor of Russia arrived.

Several travelling carriages, with Gentlemen of the Russian Emperor's suite, &c. arrived yesterday evening, near nine, and proceeded to the Pulteney Hotel.

Yesterday morning the Gentlemen who intend bidding for the ensuing Loan waited on Lord LIVERPOOL and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUR, who informed them that 24 millions would be wanted for the service of the year, viz.—18¼ millions for England, and 5¾ for Ireland. *Times June 9th.*

No event of recent occurrence has produced a more strong or painful sensation than the rumour which obtained circulation yesterday of the assassination of our beloved Hero, the Duke of WELLINGTON. It was asserted on the authority of a letter from Toulouse of the 28th ultimo that His Grace was waylaid on his road to Madrid, and put to death, together with two of his Aides-de-Camp. It is needless to add, that on a subject of such deep interest to the country, we hastened to investigate the truth by every means in our power: and we are happy to say, the result is not such as to induce us to credit the tale. It might be presumed, that if were true, the earliest accounts of the fatal events would have found their way to Government: but we can undertake to assert, that up to the present moment, Government has received no such advice; but what we consider as more decisive, is, that letters of the 2d instant have been received from Bourdeaux, which are wholly silent as to any such occurrence, indeed, we know no one circumstance that would have inclined us to give a moment's attention to the report, except the extraordinary stupidity of the Spanish Noblemen who pretended to believe that the Duke of WELLINGTON entertained views, on the Spanish Crown, merely because some blundering blockhead thought fit to vent such an absurdity in an Irish newspaper. An article, dated on the 24th ult. At Madrid, appears, in the Gazette de France, which in no manner alludes to the above-mentioned tale: but we rest little on this argument, because we are well convinced that the Madrid articles in the Gazette de France are manufactured by the Spanish traitors in Paris; and that this very article is a fabrication of that kind is exceedingly probable, since we find that though bearing the pretended date of the 24th ult. it replies to a paragraph in The Times of the 27th. It also pretends that Ferdinand is following the example of Louis XVIII. Would to God, he always had followed his example! We should not now have occasion to apprehend treachery or assassination from the people, who call themselves his friends.

MADRID.—MAY 4th.

In proportion as the news of the King's arrival reaches the different points of the monarchy, order is re-established.

We were on the eve of an overthrow of private property, which would have added new alarms to all those have disturbed us for the last six years. The Cortes; determined to augment the number of their partisans, were seriously occupied in deliberating, upon the sale of church property, belonging both to the secular and regular clergy.

The people, in the transports of their blind enthusiasm, menaced, without distinction, all those who had taken any part in public affairs, during the King's captivity. The *liberals* of the Cortes, and the *serviles* who acted under Joseph's Government, were all insulted. Deplorable excesses were committed in some towns; but the authority of the King has repressed these disorders.

We are assured that Mr. Labrador, one of our Ministers, is about to set out for France on an important diplomatic mission.

The English journals, and particularly The Times, persist in ascribing to us a fervour of democratic principles, which are the farthest possible from those of the inhabitants of the Peninsula. We thank them for the honour which they intend us; but notwithstanding the known dreadful mischief which has taken place between us and our neighbours for these six years, it is still easy to foresee that the example of the example of the chief of the House of Bourbon will have more influence on the Spanish mind than the declamations of some journalists.

Such is the activity of the successor of Peter the Great, that they who would observe him well, must be at least as early risers as himself. His Majesty came out of the Pulteney Hotel yesterday morning, mounted his horse, and was in Hyde-park between 7 and 3 o'clock. He was joined by Lord Yarmouth and Colonel Bloomfield. From thence they rode to Westminster, crossed the bridge, and went through Southwark into the city. They passed the Royal Exchange and the Mansion-house shortly after eight, and turning round by the Bank and the Excise office proceeded through Finsbury-square along the City-road, the New-road towards Paddington, and returned down the Edware-road and Hyde Park to the Pulteney-hotel. The Emperor wore a plain blue coat. In riding along the City-road his saddle-girth became loose, on which his Majesty immediately dismounted, and fastened it with his own hands.

After breakfasting, the Emperor, with the Duchess and a party of distinction, left the Hotel in three of the Regent's carriages, without military escort, and proceeded along the Strand, and Fleet-street, to the cathedral of St. Paul, where he was received at the grand western entrance by the Bishops of London and Hereford, habited in their episcopal robes. His Majesty was in plain clothes; the Duchess in a white silk dress and bonnet, with a plume of white feathers.

After viewing for some time this majestic production of British architecture, and chief temple of the Protestant world, they continued their progress eastward through Cheapside, Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, and Aldgate, to inspect those great works and symbols of unexampled commercial prosperity—the London Docks, where attended by the Directors, they visited the tobacco and hemp warehouses, and every thing that was peculiar or important. On their return, they went down Gracechurch-street over London-bridge, and through St. George's fields, by the way of Wesminster-bridge to their residence. His Majesty observed very attentively all the interesting objects which he saw; and appeared strongly and satisfactorily impressed with the convenience or the utility, the beauty or the magnificence of the various establishments and edifices which this vast metropolis of industry, wealth, and commerce presents. Both in going and returning, he was cheered to the utmost by by the populace, who in their eagerness to testify their respect, frequently pressed so closely to the Emperor's carriage, that his Majesty very kindly warned them against the danger to which they were exposed from the wheels. The people were desirous of taking off the horses, and drawing the carriage.

The Grand Civic Festival is postponed till Saturday the 18th.

Another great personage is about to visit London. At a late hour last night, we understand, that information was received of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE being on his way hither, & that a frigate had sailed from Dover to Calais, to receive his Imperial Highness.

The EMPEROR and the King of PRUSSIA, accustomed to the hardships of the tented field, decline using the magnificent beds prepared for them. The former sleeps upon a straw *paillasse*. The King of PRUSSIA ordered all the fine satin-wood furniture to be removed out of his bedroom, and a plain table and glass, with one common chair, to be substituted. When the bed was removed, his MAJESTY's camp-equipage was brought in, from whence were taken a leather mattress and bolster; these were placed upon a common couch.

By his Majesty's sloop *Venus*, which is arrived at Hull, we learn, that the Coronation of PRINCE CHRISTIAN, as King of Norway, took place on the 3d instant, and that there had been great rejoicings in consequence. This information was obtained by the *Venus* from a vessel she detained coming from Norway. The Norwegians were acting with the more boldness, having obtained large supplies of provisions.

A Royal Ordinance has been published in all the sea-ports of France, importing, that during the continuance of the war between Great Britain and the United States of America, no vessel shall be armed in any of the ports of the kingdom in behalf of either of the belligerents, and that no French subject must take any share in such equipments. *Times June 10th.*

COURIER.—JUNE 10TH.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Tuesday last. The following is the only article worthy extracting from them.

"PARIS, JUNE 7.

"Last night at nine o'clock the KING received the Deputies of the Departments in the Hall of the Throne. Mr. FELIX FALCON, Provisional President, presented an address to the KING, which concludes with styling his Majesty *Louis le desiré*.

"The KING replied.

"I am deeply sensible of the sentiments expressed to me by the Chamber of the Deputies of Departments. In every thing you have said on the subject of the constitutional charter, I see the pledge of that concurrence of wishes and intentions between the Chamber and myself which must ensure the happiness of France. The last words of your address touch me nearly. Many names have been given by enthusiasm, but in that which the French people, who have always been distinguished by love for their Kings, have decreed to me to-day, through you, and which I accept with all my heart, I see the expression of the sentiments which united them always to their King, and which constituted my comfort during the time of my long adversity."

French Funds 63.

Mr. METHUEN gave notice in the House of Commons last night, that he should on Tuesday next make some motion upon the subject of the Princess of WALES's Letter—the Letter to the SPEAKER of the House of Commons. It would have been strange indeed if nothing further had been done with respect to this Letter, in which the PRINCESS charges the PRINCE REGENT's advisers with having "ultimate objects in view pregnant with danger to the security of the succession and the domestic peace of the realm." The purport of Mr. METHUEN's motion will be, we suppose, to address her ROYAL HIGHNESS, requesting her to communicate, without delay, the fullest explanation possible upon a subject of such vital importance to the welfare, the security and tranquillity of the State. We say we suppose such will be Mr. METHUEN's motion, and a very proper one it will be. It will not be connected, we trust, with any further attempt to induce Parliament to interfere upon the subject of the unhappy difference with which the house has nothing to do and could not with propriety or delicacy interfere.

Dutch and Bremen Mails arrived last night. We have made some extracts from the Papers brought by them.

The Russian Senate has bestowed upon the Emperor ALEXANDER the surname of "the Bringer of Blessings" A prouder name his MAJESTY could not possess—a more merited one no people ever bestowed.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, the brother of his IMPERIAL MAJESTY, may be expected in the course of the day. A frigate has been dispatched to Calais to bring over his Imperial Highness; and troops are stationed at Dover to receive him with due respect.

The Grand Civic Festival is postponed till Saturday the 18th.

It will be seen by our Law Report, that Lord COCHRANE, Mr. COCHRANE JOHNSTONE, Mr. DE BERENGER, Mr. BUTT, &c. have all been found guilty of a conspiracy in the case of the fraud committed upon the Stock Exchange. A variety of proceedings elsewhere will of course be the consequence of this verdict.

ANECDOTE OF BLUCHER.—When the General was at Dover, he was surrounded by a crowd of females, some of whom requested a lock of the General's hair. He bowed and smiled: but begged to be excused, adding, with an allusion to the baldness of his head, that "if he gave them all a hair a-piece, he should not have one hair left."

This honest and unaffected veteran smokes his pipe and shakes hands with *John Bull*, whenever he desires him to do so; and though retired to his own apartment, when the populace under his window called "*Out, out!*" came out as good-naturedly as if he was doing himself a favour, and that they might see him as much as they desired.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Reasons of State, from various circumstances, prevented this Monarch from associating himself with his brother Sovereigns, in their visit to this country, on the event of general peace. But though his imperial Majesty's return to his own dominions appeared necessary, he has taken suitable steps to acknowledge the high character displayed by Great Britain, in the general cause of Nations. With this view he commanded Prince Metternich, his Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Count Meerveldt, his Ambassador here, to pay the highest marks of his respect and esteem to his Ally, whose councils had so mainly contributed to the desired success.

On Wednesday morning those two Noblemen had a special and formal audience of the Prince Regent at Carlton-house, to which they were introduced by Lord Castlereagh, when the two Austrian Ministers invested the Prince Regent with the Order of the Golden Fleece, which is one of the most ancient and illustrious Orders in Europe; and "the Garter," both of Austria and of Spain. No British Monarch ever before was a Knight of the Golden Fleece. It is not worn like most other Orders: the decoration consists of a Golden Fleece, suspended by a red ribband hung over the shoulders, and ornamented with diamonds, according to pleasure. The usual oaths on investiture were, of course, dispensed with, it being a Catholic Order.

COURT AT CARLTON-HOUSE.

At half-past one o'clock, a guard of honour marched into the Court-yard, with the Coldstream Band, in state uniform playing martial airs. All the Royal Dukes and the Duchess of York came in state, and were received with military honours. The Duke of Richmond and Marquis Wellesley also came in state. There were also present the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Mecklenburg, Marshal Blucher, Marshal Lord Beresford, Lord Hill, General d'Yorck, and a numerous assemblage of Foreign and British Officers, together with the British Cabinet Ministers, Officers of State, and the Royal Household, the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London, the Sheriffs, &c.

At half-past two the shouts of the populace announced the arrival of the King of Prussia and his family, Lord Charles Bentinck, his Chamberlain, &c. in state. His Majesty was dressed in his own regimentals; he wore his hair very short, and without powder; the band played "God save the King." His Majesty bowed repeatedly.

At a quarter-past three, the Emperor of Russia arrived in state, in the Regent's carriage, escorted by a party of the Bays, and was received with military honours. His Majesty was dressed in an English uniform, and wore the Order of the Garter. He was met at the door of Carlton-House by the Prince Regent, in regimentals of blue and gold. His Royal Highness conducted the Emperor to his closet, where they held a conference for some time, and were dressed in the robes of the Garter.

A procession was formed from the closet to the Chapter-room, consisting of the following Knights:—The Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex Cambridge, and Glocester, Earl of Chatham, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl of Westmorland, Earl Spencer, the Marquis Camden, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Hardwick, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earls of Pembroke and Winchelsea, the Marquisses of Stafford and Hertford, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Marquis Wellesley, the Dukes of Richmond, Montrose, and Newcastle, followed by the Bishop of Winchester, Prelate; the Bishop of Salusbury, Chancellor; the Dean of Windsor, Registrar, and Garter at Arms and Black Rod. Then walked the Prince Regent, having on his right the Emperor of Russia in the mantle and collar. The Prince Regent's train was held by Sir Wm. Keppel, Groom in waiting. The Emperor of Russia's train was held by the Earl of Yarmouth.

The Prince Regent took his seat on the Throne, having on his right, a chair of State, in which his Imperial Majesty was placed, and a vacant chair on his left for the King of Prussia.

The Chancellor then, by his Royal Highness's command, read a new Statute, whereby, after complimenting the King of Prussia upon the heroism, military skill, and personal intrepidity which had created the just admiration of all Germany during the late contest, now auspiciously terminated in the blessing of Peace. His Majesty was declared elected a Knight of the Garter. His Majesty was then introduced to the Chapter, between the Dukes of York and Kent, and was invested with the insignia of the order. His Majesty then received the accolade from the Prince Regent, and afterwards from all the Royal Knights and others, and was seated in a Chair of State. The Chancellor then read a Statute, whereby the Resolution of the Prince Regent, in the name of the Sovereign, was expressed to commemorate within the Order the present brilliant epocha in the history of nations, when, through the providential and signal interposition of the Almighty Disposer of events, the deliverance of the Continent of Europe from a system inimical to the repose of mankind had been gloriously effected; and his Royal Highness, considering how eminently this happy state of affairs had been promoted by the Emperor of Austria, in the powerful co-operation of his arms towards the common cause, and until its final triumph, had thought fit to dispense with certain Statutes of the Order, and to declare His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty a Knight of the same.

Another Statute was then read, wherein, after many high encomiums on the distinguished merits and services of the Earl of Liverpool and Viscount Castlereagh, it was declared that they should also be added to the number of Knights of the Order.

Their Lordships were then severally introduced between the junior Knights, the Dukes of Montrose and Newcastle, and received the honour of Knight-hood, and were afterwards invested with the usual ceremonies.

A statute was then read, declaring that no further election of any subjects not being of the

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Blood Royal into the Order ſhall take place, until the vacancy of a ſtall of a Knight ſubject not of the Blood Royal ſhall have happened ſubsequently to the reduction of the number of Knights ſubjects not of the Blood Royal to the original number of twenty-five Knights Companions, including the Prince of Wales, who is a conſtituent part of the Inſtitution. The Knights were then called over, and the proceſſion returned in the uſual order.

The Princes of the Royal Houſe of Pruſſia, Marſhal Blucher, General D'Yorck, Marſhal Barclay de Tolli, General Bulow, and many other illuſtrious perſonages were preſent: many of the foreigners were much ſtricken with the ſplendour of the ſcene.

The Prince Regent then received the Addreſs of congratulation from the Corporation of London, on the reſtoration of Peace.

The Prince Regent conducted the Emperor to the door of Carlton-houſe, arm in arm.

The dreſs party at Carlton-houſe on Wedneſday night was probably the moſt magnificent and ſelect that ever was aſſembled, including 24 of the Blood Royal only at the dinner. The Royal Strangers of Ruſſia and Pruſſia left Carlton-houſe about half-paſt eleven. Blucher and Platoff, however, were not able to retire till half-paſt one. The populace followed them to their reſidence, huzzaing "Long live Blucher and Platoff.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—APRIL 21ST.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

Mr Vanſittart ſaid, that it would be improper for him to ſay any thing on this delicate ſubject, as he had no commands to make any communication reſpecting it. The communication would of courſe be made without delay, as ſoon as ſuch a ſtep became proper.

Mr. Whitbread obſerved, that it was extraordinary that the important ſtep which had been determined on, ſhould firſt have been communicated by a foreign Prince to his ſubjects, before it had been noticed to the Houſe of Commons. In this, as on other occaſions, they had been treated with great diſreſpect. Taking it for granted that the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands had not told an untruth, he hoped that when the Communication was made (which of courſe muſt be made, with a view to the neceſſary pecuniary arrangements), it would be accompanied with a recommandation to adopt ſuch legiſlative proviſions as might ſecure her Royal Highneſs from being taken out of the kingdom and detained from it, in a manner which might be extremly derrimental to the intereſts of the kingdom, and which might occur without ſueh enactment.

Some intereſting converſation took place laſt night in the Houſe of Commons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, it will be ſeen, in anſwer to a queſtion reſpecting the intended marriage of the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, ſtated, that he had no communication to make on the ſubject, neither did he ſay any thing as to the probability of his having ſpeedily to make any ſnch communication. Mr. Whitbread, after remarking on the ſingular circumſtance, that the intended nuptials ſhould have been comunicated by the Prince of the Netherlands to his ſubjects, and that no notification reſpecting them had been made to the Houſe of Commons, preſſed the neceſſity in the event of ſuch meſſage to the Houſe, of recommending ſome legiſlative proviſsion to ſecure the reſidence of her Royal Highneſs in Great Britain.

It is quite obvious, that if the Princeſs Charlotte ſhould be married without any previous ſtipulations by Parliament, ſhe may be carried over to Holland, and kept there as her principal reſidence, and this certainly ought not to the caſe. Why ſhould the heireſs of the Crown of Great Britain follow the reſidence of the heir of the Dutch Sovereignty? Surely the reſidence ought to be determined by the greater country.

It is material that the Princeſs Charlotte ſhould live among the people ſhe may be called to govern, and not among Dutch, as well as French and Germans, who may aſſemble at the Hague, for the every purpoſe of ingratiating themſelves with her. As yet ſhe has ſcarcely ſeen any thing of the nobles or people of this country—and it would be as impolitic as it is cruel to ſend her off at the moment when ſhe might become acquainted with the character of her native land.

Her Royal Highneſs's children will alſo, in caſe of this exile, be born abroad, and will receive a foreign education. This is not a very decorous arrangement—for it may be neceſſary to paſs an act to naturalize the Heir Apparent to the Crown, as the ſon of the marriage might be, on the death of his Majeſty and Prince Regent,—or if the children are not to receive a foreign education, they muſt be ſeparated from their mother and father.

The birth of the children is of high national import. Our law is peculiarly jealous on this ſcore, and ſacrificing even conſiderations of female delicacy to the great object of preventing all doubts as to the perſon of the heir, it throws extraordinary ſafeguards around the birth of the royal iſſue. What ſecurities can we have of this kind in Holland?

If ſome of the children ſhould be bred up with a view to inherit the Dutch Sovereignty, and others the Engliſh Crown, the latter may die, and then we ſhall have a Sovereign in all reſpects a foreigner.

How are we to guard againſt foreign influence, of which our law is ſo jealous that it does not permit a foreigner to hold an acre of land, or to ſerve in the moſt inconſiderable office in the ſtate? The Sovereigns huſband is nevertheleſs to be a foreigner. This is perhaps unavoidable, but certainly it is the more neceſſary that we ſhould be more ſtrict in every practicable means of checking foreign influence. Our anceſtors, when they ſettled the crown upon a foreign family, wiſely introduced the proviſion againſt foreigners holding offices of truſt. They even provided that the Monarch ſhould not go abroad without conſent of Parliament, though this was afterwards, through delicacy to George I., repealed. They alſo naturalized the Electreſs Sophia and her iſſue with the view, as the Act ſtates, "of encouraging them to become acquainted with the laws and conſtitution of the realm in the Queen's life time." They were only heir preſumptive, ſhall we adopt a policy the very reverſe of all this?

It is to be hoped that theſe things will be conſidered. Many other circumſtances might be ſtated—and contingencies ſupposed when it might be moſt inconvenient and even dangerous to truſt the perſon of the Princeſs in Holland. Europe is not ſo ſettled as to make our minds eaſy on the ſubject; and we truſt that no abſurd attempt will be made to raiſe a diſtinction between the caſe of the Princeſs Charlotte and that of an Heir Apparent. Whatever ſhe may be in the eye of the law, no one can doubt that ſhe is to every real purpoſe in the ſituation of Heir Apparent.

Euſtace, in his "Claſſical Tour through Italy," makes the following apposite remarks:—"The Gauls have, indeed, at all times been the bane of public felicity, and the torment of the human ſpecies; in ancient times, reſtleſs, bold, and ferocious, they invaded and ravaged Italy, Greece, and Aſia Minor. Tamed by the power and civilized by the arts of Rome, they ſlumbered for a few centuries, till they were conquered and barbarized again, firſt by the Franks and then by the Normans, when they aroſe with redoubled impetuoſity to diſturb the neighbouring ſtates, and convulſe all Europe with an uninterrupted ſucceſſion of ambitious projects, plundering excurſions, and unprovoked attacks. One conſolatory reflection is ſuggeſted by the hiſtory of this turbulent race, and upon its ſolidity we muſt for the preſent reſt all hopes of liberty and independence in Europe. It is this, that while the ardour, impetuoſity, and numbers of the French have almoſt conſtantly given them the advantage in the beginning, the inſolence and frivolity apparently inſeparable from the national character, have as invariably foiled them in the end, and involved them in ſhame and diſaſter. The preſent leader, it is true, is an Italian; his depth, perſeverance, and ſolidity may perhaps, fix for a time, the volatility, and with it, the fate of the nation over which he preſides; but durability, ſo ſeldom granted to the wiſeſt of human inſtitutions, can never be annexed to French domination."

The reluctance which the regiments of North Britiſh Militia have manifeſted to extend their ſervices into the regular army, may be proved from the ſubjoined deficiencies in the quotas calculated for the preſent year 1814.

Aberdeen	445	Perth	163
Argyle and Bute	171	Renfrew	170
Dumfries Roxburg, &c.	164	Roſs, Caithneſs, &c.	241
Edinburgh	223	Ayr	62
Fife	103	Berwick	81
Forfar and Kincardine	453	Kercudbright	38
Inverneſs, &c.	433	Sterling	84
Lanark	436		

When at the Court of IL SIGNORA DELLA SCALA, then Sovereign of Verona, that Prince ſaid to DANTE one day, "I wonder, Signor DANTE, that a man ſo learned as you are, ſhould be hated by all my Court and this fool," pointing to his favourite buffoon who ſtood by him, "ſhould be by all beloved." DANTE, highly piqued at this compariſon, replied, "Your Excellency would wonder leſs, if you conſidered that *we* like thoſe *beſt who moſt reſemble ourſelves*."

It is curious to ſee in the town of Falmouth, 25 ſubſcribers to the relief of the diſtreſſed Germans of the name of Fox. We have heard that *foxes* are plenty in Cornwall, but we ſee no cauſe of alarm at the rapid increaſe of the *ſpecies*, provided the preſent generation ſupport the diſtinguiſhed character for *juſtice* and *uprightneſs*, which were ſo conſpicuous in the late Mr. Joſeph Fox, of Falmouth, of whom we preſent our readers with the following.

ANECDOTE.—This gentleman, who was a Quaker, was in a former war concerned in a trading veſſel with another perſon, who having the command, fitted her out as a *letter of marque*, contrary to the remonſtrances of Fox; this ſhip ſucceeded in capturing a valuable French prize, which, after the uſual trial, was *legally* condemned, and ſold for the benefit of the captors. Mr. Fox, however, not ſatisfied to partake of the gain of *injuſtice* and *violence* (as he conſidered it, although from an enemy), repaired to France, where, by means of advertiſements, he got to the knowledge of the rightful owners of the prize; to whom he reſtored the property which, by the chance of war, had thus come into his hands! We may conclude that ſo *ſublime* an act of juſtice was equally acceptable and aſtoniſhing to the proprietors, the deſcendants of whom, to this day, hold the names and *principles* of Fox in the higheſt eſteem.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY, MAY 16,

In the appeal Macnamara v. Gore, Mr HART and Mr. WETHEREL were heard for the appellant; Sir S. ROMILLY and Mr. LEACH for reſpondent. Judgment affirmed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR called the attention of the Houſe to an appeal, which related to a Divorce Bill before the Houſe. New matter had been diſcovered, as was alleged, ſince the ſentence in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, which might lead to a different deciſion. It was rather a delicate affair to ſtop the progreſs of the Bill on this account, as the perſon ſuing for a divorce might be unreaſonably delayed, if he were to wait for the final deciſion of ſuch a cauſe carried through the various tribunals. This was the reaſon why he called their Lordſhips attention to the circumſtance. We underſtood that in this inſtance the progreſs of the Bill was ſtopped in the mean time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ERITH CANAL BILL.

Mr. P. MOORE moved the ſecond reading of the Erith Canal Bill.

Mr. R. WARD objected to it on the part of the Board of Ordnance.

Mr. MOORE thought the canal of ſuch conſequence, that Government ought to be at the whole expence of it: all he wiſhed was, that it ſhould go to a Committee, and there all the points of difference might be ſettled.

Sir J. YORKE ſaid, the Committee on this bill had given out that they had the conſent of the Admiralty, which he believed was not the caſe. They had applied to the Admiralty, and expreſſed a hope that when the canal was completed, if king's ſhips went through their channel, they ſhould pay a certain toll as well as others, which he did not know would be deemed unreaſonable. But there did not ſeem to him to be a ſufficient pledge to the Houſe that the meaſure could be carried into effect. The Committee had ſaid they had got 200,000*l.* but he had underſtood there was not above 10,000*l.* actually ſubſcribed.

Mr. CALCRAFT objected to the ſecond reading, becauſe the cutting this canal in the manner propoſed was likely to lower the water of the river Thames, which would be a great injury to the commerce of the country. He would adviſe the promoters of the Bill to withdraw it for the preſent. He concluded by moving that the Bill be read a ſecond time this day ſix months.

Sir J. C. HIPPISLEY ſaid, he had no connection with any of the parties concerned in this Bill; but he had been informed the canal would be of public ſervice, and therefore hoped the Bill would be allowed to go to a Committee.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL was decidedly of opinion the Bill, ſhould not be ſuffered to go on.

Mr. CROKER ſaid, he was decidedly againſt the principle of the Bill; he ſaw no advantage that could accrue from it, and it might do great injury to the river Thames. He thought the Committee had used an unwarrantable mode of gaining ſubſcriptions, by ſtating at the top of their advertiſement that they had the conſent of the Board of Admiralty, which was not true. He objected therefore to its going to a committee.

Mr. Alderman ATKINS thought the Houſe was by no means aſſured that the plan would be carried into execution. The majority of the landholders were againſt it, and he was of opinion it ſhould not be ſuffered to go on.

Mr. ROSE ſaid, he had received a great deal of information from various quarters on the ſubject of this canal, from which he was induced to believe that the navigation of the river Thames would be injured by it: he therefore was in favour of the amendment on which a diviſion took place. For it 56—againſt it 31; ſo that the Bill was thrown out.

A meſſage from the Lords announced their Lordſhips aſſent to the Clergy Penalties Bill, & ſome private Bills, without any amendment.

*Curious Anecdote of Madame De *****, a celebrated French Wit, now reſident in this Metropolis.*

Madame De ***** having, lately, an invitation to dinner with a large party of political and literary characters, at the country-houſe of one of our miniſters, not above fourteen miles from town, prepared to meet the journey in all the forms of *ſcientific arrangement*. The dinner-hour was ſeven o'clock; accordingly, a poſt chaiſe and four, with out-riders, &c. &c. were ordered procisely at five, when the lady ſtepped into it, accoutred with a map of the road, a a pair of compaſſes, &c. &c.—On the head poſtillion aſking her ladyſhip where ſhe would be driven to, ſhe told him her final deſtination; but looking at her map for ſome time, ordered him to drive firſt to ſuch a ſtage.—"Oh, that's a round about way my lady."—No matter for that; do as you are ordered." The poſtillion obeyed. At that ſtage ſhe halted, and, looking at her map again, ordered him to drive to another. The poſtillion again remonſtrated, but in vain—the lady would proceed only by her *map and compaſs*—and in this circuitous, but *ſcientific* route, her ladyſhip arrived at her final deſtination at *half paſt eight o'clock*, keeping the company waiting for her above an hour and half.

This anecdote puts us in mind of poor Lemuel Gulliver, when in the iſland of Laputa, an iſland, as deſcribed by Swift, peopled principally by mathematicians.—Gulliver wanted a ſuit of clothes whilſt on the iſland; and ſending for a tailor of the firſt conſequence, he deſired him to take his meaſure after the manner of European tailors. This ſuperior artiſt laughed at him, and deſiring him to ſtand up ſtraight he meaſured him by *line and compaſs*; when after two hours' meaſurement, in which he uſed a multiplicity of angles and figures upon paper, he departed, telling Gulliver, at the ſame time, he never had a ſuit of clothes that would fit him ſo well as this.

In a week's time, he brought home the clothes—which, inſtead of fitting him, was too little or too big in every article.—On this Gulliver loudly remonſtrated; but the tailor, with all the *ſang froid* of an artiſt, remarked, he plainly ſaw where the fault lay—it *was in only miſsing a ſingle figure*—had it not been for that *ſlight* omiſſion (which was ſometimes unavoidable in mathematical reſearches), he never had a ſuit of clothes in his life that would have fitted him with ſuch preciſion.

[*Eur. Mag. March.*

Naval Preaching.—A Clergyman, preaching in the neighbourhood of Wapping, obſerving that moſt of his audience were in the ſeafaring way, very naturally embellished his diſcourſe with ſeveral nautical tropes and figures. Amongſt other things, he adviſed them to be ever on *the watch, ſo that upon whatever tack the devil ſhould bear down upon them, he might be crippled in action.* "Aye, Maſter," cried a jolly ſon of Neptune, "but let me tell you, that will depend upon your having *the weather-gage of them.*"

POETRY.

(Taken from "Collections from the Greek Anthology.")

THE ROSE.

Fruit of the tears of ſoft Aurora,
Whoſe kiſs to Zephyr lends perfume,
Queen o'er the lovely realm of Flora,
Haſte thee—the ſeaſon bids thee bloom.

Alas! what ſaid I! yet forego
Awhile to face the flaunting day,
The inſtant that thall ſee thee blow
Is that which ſees thee fade away.

Flower of the ſpring Themira grows—
Your luſtre and your fate agree;
'Tis thine, like her, to bloom, ſweet Roſe,
'Tis hers to paſs away like thee.

Come from thy thorny ſtem, to grace
That airy form, without a peer;
There ſhalt thou triumph in thy place,
As in the palm of beauty here.

Go—lie upon Themira's breaſt,
There find alike a throne and tomb,
While, jealous to behold thee bleſt,
I languiſh for ſo ſweet a doom.

That dwelling, Roſe, thou ſhalt adorn,
And—when 'tis thine of bliſs to die,
A ſigh ſhall bid thee ſmile new-born,
If fair Themira knows to ſigh.

By love thou ſhalt not bloom forgot;
To do his bidding be thy pride:
Delight her eyes, but hurt them not,
Her boſom grace, but do not hide.

Should any hand profanely dare
To come and trouble thy repoſe,
Reſerve a thorn againſt the ſnare,
And treat my rivals as thy foes. B.

The following elegant couplet was inſcribed on a ſtatue of Cupid, in the garden of M. le Marq. de Pésay.

"D' aucun Dieu l' on n' a dit tant de mal et de bien.
Le plus grand de malheurs eſt de n'en dire rien."

Of all the deities that ſhed
On earth their influence from above,
So much has never yet been ſaid,
Both good and evil, as of Love,
Yet, for whatever joy we bleſs,
Or for whatever pain we flout him,
His is the worſt unhappineſs,
Who knows not what to ſay about him.

Gay Tom ſupp'd laſt night, full of jeſt, ſport, & wit,
To day, the poor fellow was laid on his bier,
Do you aſk, Dick, the cauſe of ſo ſudden a fit.
Tom ſaw, in a dream, Dr. B.—m. appear.

THE PORTRAIT.

A Lord of ſenatorial fame
Was by his portrait known out right;
For ſo the painter play'd his game,
It made one even yawn at ſight,
"'Tis he—the ſame there's no defect,
But want of ſpeech," exclaimed a flat,
To whom the limner—"Pray reflect,
"'Tis ſurely not the worſe for that."

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